

A STUDY ON COMPARISON OF CERVICAL CYTOLOGY USING PAP SMEAR AMONG HIGH RISK AND LOW RISK FEMALES ATTENDING STD OPD

ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION:

Cervical cancer is the second most common malignancy affecting women worldwide. Cervical cancer is predominantly sexually transmitted and human papillomavirus is the main causative factor.. Many high risk factors are said to influence the acquisition of HPV infection. Regular screening of high risk individuals through proper motivation will aid in bringing down the incidence of cervical carcinoma in the community. Cervical cytology examination using Pap smear is the mainstay screening technique at present to detect early cervical cytology changes.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1) The aim of the study is to compare the cervical cytology of the high risk and low risk females attending STD clinic using pap smear as a screening technique
- 2) The objective of the study is to observe the incidence of abnormal cervical cytology in high risk females and co-existence of cervical malignancies in them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Cross sectional, observational study conducted in the Department of DVL, Stanley Medical college with 75 in high risk group and 75 in low risk group fitting into inclusion and exclusion criteria. Pap smear was done and the cervical cytological results were analyzed.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS:

In the high risk group, 60% had inflammatory smear among which 12% had inflammatory smear with metaplastic cells, 1.3% had inflammatory smear with erosive cervicitis, 4% had inflammatory smear with clue cells, 5.3% had inflammatory smear with candida and 37.3% had only inflammatory smear. While in low risk group only 17.3% had inflammatory smear among which 1.3% had inflammatory smear with metaplastic cells, 4% had inflammatory smear with clue cells, 1.3% had inflammatory smear with candida and 10.7% had only inflammatory smear. The high risk group had a statistically significant increase in inflammatory smear. But epithelial cell abnormalities were not seen in both the groups.

CONCLUSION:

A significant proportion of both high and low risk population have cervical inflammation evident in pap smear with significantly higher incidence in those with high risk behavior and most of them were asymptomatic. Since inflammation is a forerunner for

cancer regular screening with pap smear along with highly sensitive HPV DNA is needed
to pick up early cancerous lesions